acceptable, provided they occur for less than 15 seconds on any occasion, and are clearly documented as to the time and speed at that point of the driving schedule.

(4) Speeds lower than those prescribed are acceptable, provided the vehicle is operated at maximum available power during such occurrences.

[48 FR 1456, Jan. 12, 1983, as amended at 58 FR 16050, Mar. 24, 1993; 65 FR 59957, Oct. 6, 2000]

§ 86.1216–90 Calibrations; frequency and overview.

(a) Calibrations shall be performed as specified in §§ 86.1217 through 86.1226.

(b) At least yearly or after any maintenance which could alter background emission levels, enclosure background emission measurements shall be performed.

(c) At least monthly or after any maintenance which could alter calibration, the following calibrations and checks shall be performed:

(1) Calibrate the hydrocarbon analyzer (see § 86.1221). Certain analyzers may require more frequent calibration depending on particular equipment and uses.

(2) Calibrate the dynamometer. If the dynamometer receives a weekly performance check (and remains within calibration) the monthly calibration need not be performed (see § 86.1218).

(3) Perform a hydrocarbon retention check and calibration on the evaporative emission enclosure (see § 86.1217).

(d) At least twice annually or after any maintenance perform a methanol retention check and calibration on the evaporative emission enclosure (see § 86.1217).

(e) Calibrate the methanol analyzer as often as required by the manufacturer or as necessary according to good practice.

[54 FR 14564, Apr. 11, 1989, as amended at 60 FR 34359, June 30, 1995]

§ 86.1217–96 Evaporative emission enclosure calibrations.

The calibration of evaporative emission enclosures consists of three parts: initial and periodic determination of enclosure background emissions (hydrocarbons and methanol); initial determination of enclosure internal volume; and periodic hydrocarbon and methanol retention check and calibration. Methanol measurements may be omitted if methanol-fueled vehicles will not be tested in the evaporative enclosure. Alternate calibration methods may be used if shown to yield equivalent or superior results, and if approved in advance by the Administrator; specifically, more extreme temperatures may be used for determining calibration without affecting the validity of test results.

(a) *Initial and periodic determination of enclosure background emissions.* Prior to its introduction into service, annually thereafter, and after any repair that can affect the enclosure background emissions, the enclosure shall be checked to determine that it does not contain materials that will themselves emit hydrocarbons or methanol. When methanol as well as hydrocarbons are present in the evaporative enclosure, the HFID hydrocarbon concentration measurement includes the partial response of the HFID to methanol plus the hydrocarbons. Determination of the HFID response to methanol, § 86.1221, prior to its being placed in service is required for the determination of hydrocarbons. Proceed as follows:

(1) *Prepare the enclosure.* (i) Variable-volume enclosures may be operated in either latched or unlatched volume configuration, as described in paragraph (b)(1) of this section. Ambient temperatures shall be maintained at 96±3 °F throughout the 4-hour period.

(ii) Fixed-volume enclosures may be operated with inlet and outlet flow streams either closed or open; if inlet and outlet flow streams are open, the air flowing into and out of the enclosure must be monitored in accordance with § 86.107–96(a)(1)(ii)(B). Ambient temperatures shall be maintained at 96±3 °F throughout the 4-hour period.

(iii) For running loss enclosures ambient temperatures shall be maintained at 95±3 °F throughout the 4-hour period. For running loss enclosures designed with a vent for makeup air, the enclosure shall be operated with the vent closed.

(2) The enclosure may be sealed and the mixing fan operated for a period of